November 16, 2010

TMDL Implementation Plan for the James River and Selected Tributaries in the

November 16, 2010

Richmond Area





A Joint Effort

- City of Richmond
- Powhatan, Henrico and Chesterfield Counties
- Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation
- Virginia Department of Environmental Quality



Why are we here today?

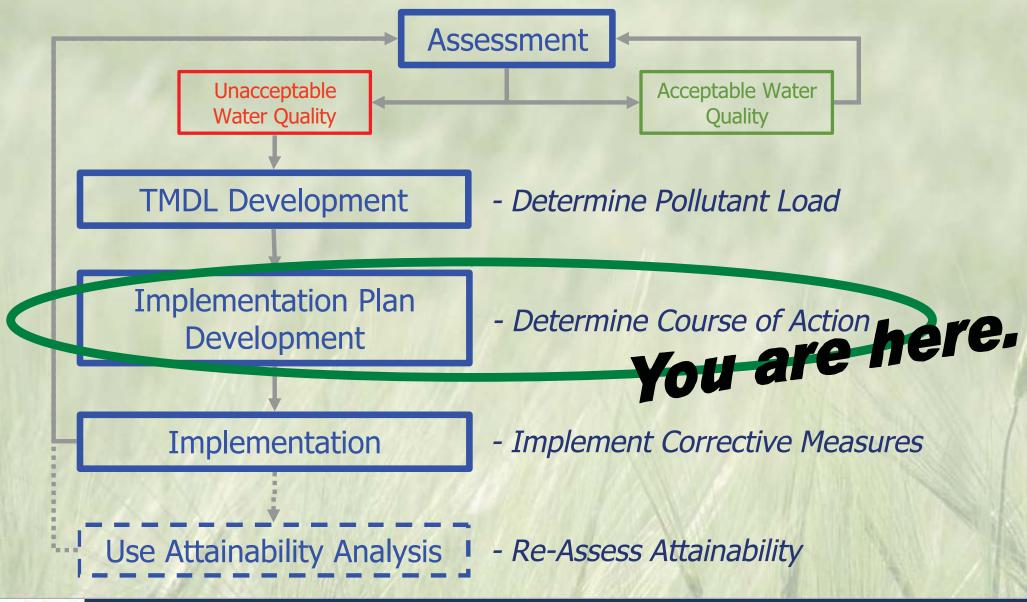
 Fecal Bacteria in James River and selected tributaries in the Richmond area.



- What's Fecal Bacteria?
 - Bacteria associated with feces from warm blooded animals (fecal coliform, E. coli)
- Why should we care?
 - Pathogens (including some strains of E. coli)
 - Parasites
- Water Quality Standard
 - Swimming & Fishing Use
 - Instantaneous: 235 cfu/100 ml E. coli
 - Monthly Geometric Mean: 126 cfu/100 ml E. coli



TMDL Process





TMDL Implementation Plan

Document that details actions or strategies that will be undertaken to achieve load reductions as defined by the TMDL study.





RAL RESOURCE SOLUTIONS CIENCE AND Engineering

Scope of Work

- ✓ Develop TMDLs in the Richmond area
- Develop an Implementation Plan for the James River and Selected Tributaries in the Richmond Area
- Incorporate Green Technologies

- James River (riverine)
 - Boulevard Br. to Mayos Br.
- James River (tidal)
 - Mayos Br. to Appomattox River
- Almond Creek
 - Headwaters to James River
- Bernards Creek
 - Headwaters to James R. (mainstem)
- Falling Creek
 - Reservoir Dam to James River
- Gillie Creek
 - Headwaters to James River
- Goode Creek
 - Broad Rock Creek to James R.

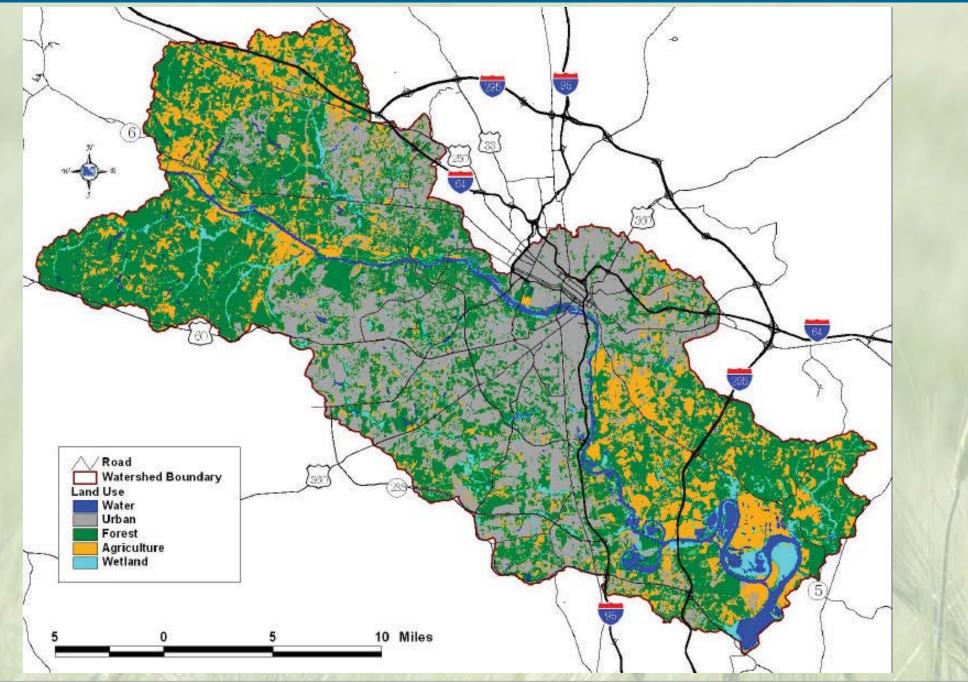


Scope of Work (cont.)

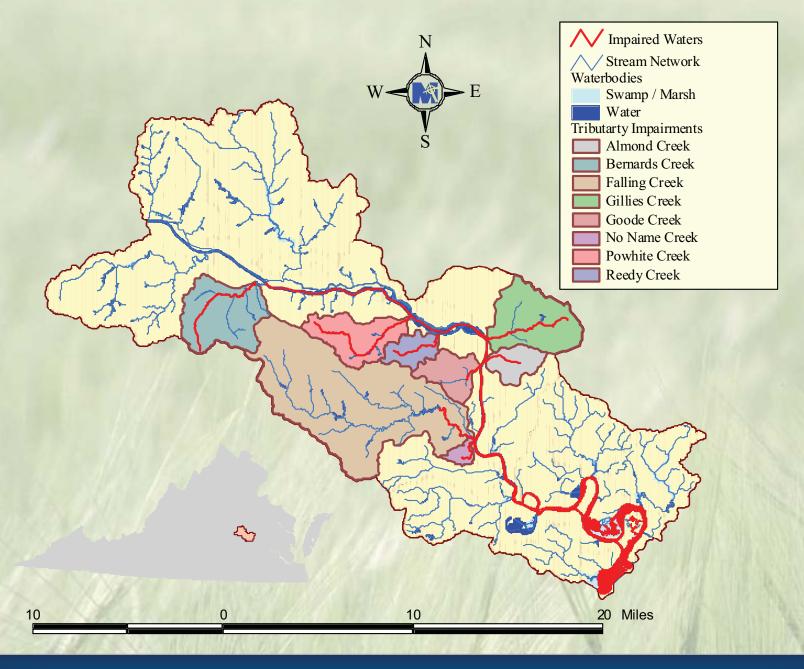
- ✓ Develop TMDLs in the Richmond area
- Develop an Implementation Plan for the James River and Selected Tributaries in the Richmond Area
- Incorporate Green Technologies

- No Name Creek
 - X-Trib to James River
- Powhite Creek
 - Headwaters to James River
- Reedy Creek
 - Headwaters to James River











Bacteria (%) Reduction Goals

Impaired Segment	Livestock Direct	Agricultural	Straight Pipes	Residential	CSO	Wildlife Land Based
Almond Creek	91	100	100	85	Alt. E + 52	0
Bernards Creek	99	48	100	71	NA	0
Falling Creek	0	0	100	13	NA	0
Gillie Creek	0	0	100	93	Alt. E + 91	0
Goode Creek	0	0	100	90	NA	0
No Name Creek	0	0	100	94.5	NA	0
Powhite Creek	40	0	100	86	NA	0
Reedy Creek	0	0	100	0	NA	0
James River (riverine)	91	99	100	99	Alt. E	62
James River (tidal)	0	0	100	0	Alt. E	0

No Reductions from direct wildlife sources needed.



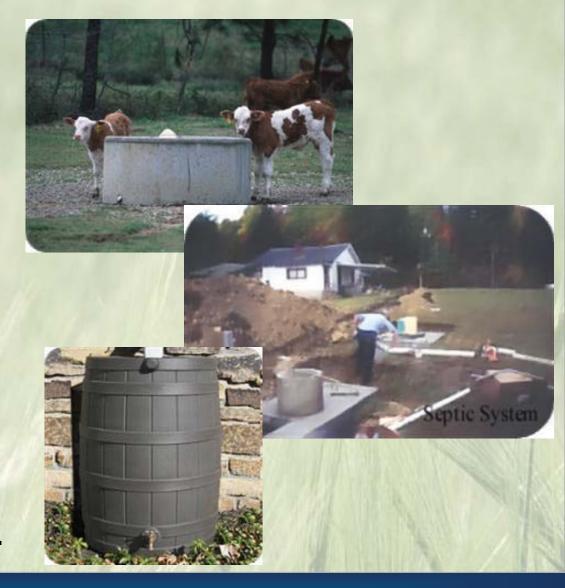
Components of an Implementation Plan

- Review of TMDL
- Corrective Actions
 - BMPs, educational programs, regulatory authority, incentives
- Cost/Benefit Analysis
- Measurable Goals
- Timeline to Achieve Water Quality Objectives
 - Includes monitoring plan to assess progress
- Public Participation



Corrective Actions

- Assess needs
 - TMDL allocations
 - Identify CorrectiveActions(existing/potential)
 - Spatial Analysis
- Define constraints
 - Staffing, financial, technical, social ...





Corrective Actions

"Standard Toolbox"

- Livestock Fencing
- Pasture Management
- Loafing Lot Management
- Manure Management
- Septic System Repair/Installation
- Pet Sanitation
- Composting
- Retention/Detention Ponds

"Outside the Box"

- Bioretention Basins
- Rain Gardens
- Vegetated Swales
- Porous Pavement
- Subsurface Gravel Wetland
- Tree Box Filter
- Green Roofs
- Rain Barrels



Bioretention Basins



- Collects parking lot run-off
- •Reduces stormwater peak flow by detention
- •Reduces stormwater volume by infiltration
- Water quality benefits

Rain Gardens

- Diverts stormwater to garden instead of sewer
- Reduces stormwater volume by infiltration



Tree Boxes

- Utilizes stormwater for plant growth
- •Reduces stormwater peak flow by detention
- Water quality benefits



Porous Pavement



- Reduce run-off by infiltration
- Keeps stormwater out of sewers

Greenroofs

- Intercepts water that would otherwise end up in sewers
- Reduces stormwater peak flow by detention
- Reduces stormwater volume by utilizing water for plant growth

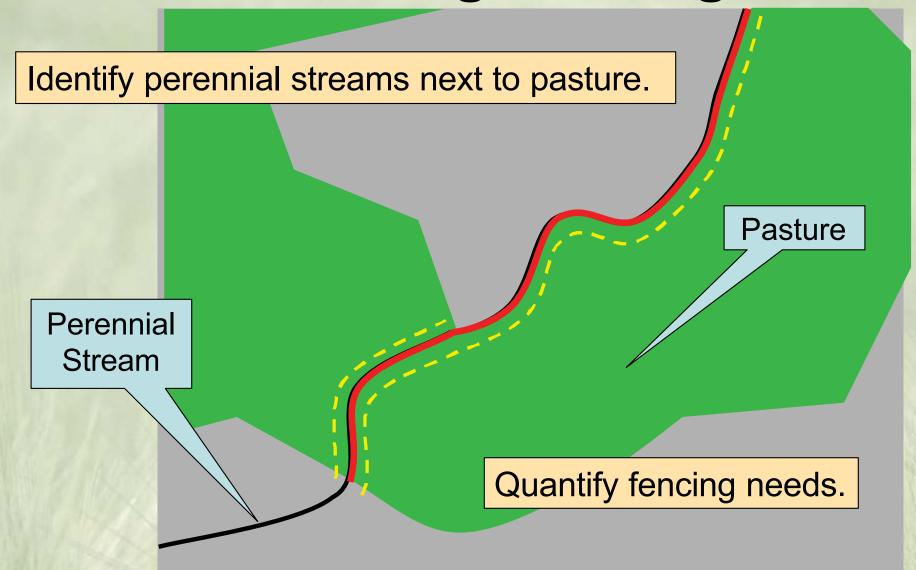


Rain Barrels



- Catch stormwater
- Use it for irrigation
- Keeps stormwater out of sewers

Estimating Fencing Needs





Cost/Benefit Analysis

- Assess cost for implementation
- Evaluate environmental benefit through modeling
- Compare Cost-Effectiveness
- Identify/Evaluate economic benefits of Implementation
- Identify funding sources



Example Cost/Benefit Analysis

Control Measure	Total Cost	Reductions in Fecal Violations	Cost/Benefit
	(\$)	(%)	(\$/%)
Stream Fencing	\$150,000	10%	\$15,000
Street Sweeping	55.00	1%	\$30,000
Green Roofs	\$3,000,000	13%	\$230,769

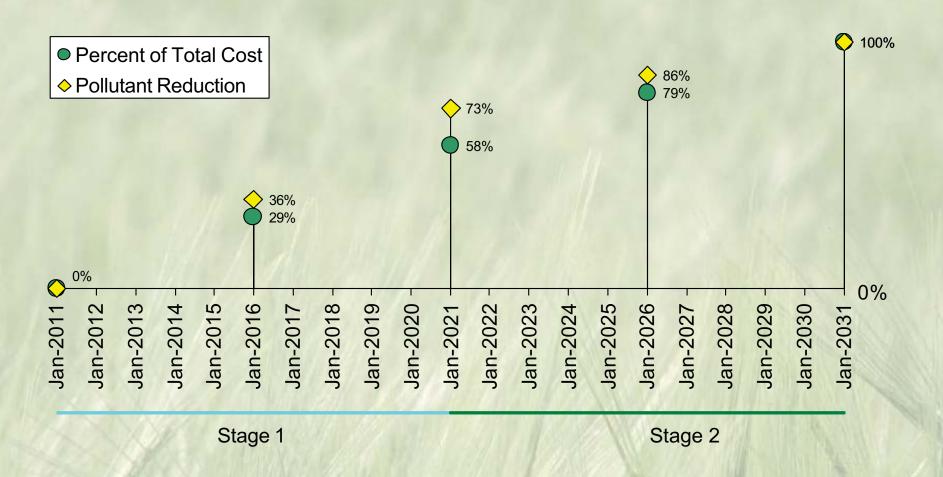


Measurable Goals/Timeline

- Phased approach (Targeting)
 - Bang for the buck
 - Spatial Analysis/Modeling
- Implementation milestones Stakeholders
- Interim water quality milestones Modeling
- 20 year timeframe to meet water quality standard



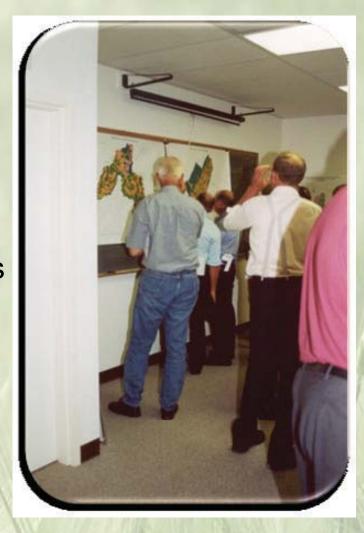
Example Timeline





Public Participation

- Public Meetings
 - Informational
 - Solicit public participation
 - Provide a forum for public comment
- Working Groups
 - Address "community" issues/concerns
- Steering Committee
 - Direct the overall process
 - Review output from working groups
 - Review future implementation



Local Issues

- Coordination with other plans
 - Long Term Control Plan
 - CSO and MS4
 - Bay TMDL
- Cost-Benefit
 - Reduce Stormwater Contribution



Steering Committee

· Includes:

- Agencies: DCR, DEQ, SWCD, VDH, NRCS
- Counties: Henrico, Powhatan and Chesterfield
- City of Richmond
- Working Group Representatives
- **Meet**: 2 3 meetings during plan development

- Review contractor's results
- Assess input from working groups
- Address community concerns/suggestions
- Help guide the process:
 - Are we getting "representative" input?
 - How can we do better?



Working Groups

- Include:
 - Agricultural
 - Residential
 - Urban/Government
- Meet:
 - 2 -3 times each
 - Starting November 2010



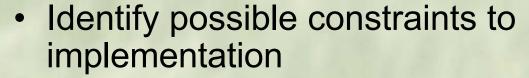
Agricultural Working Group

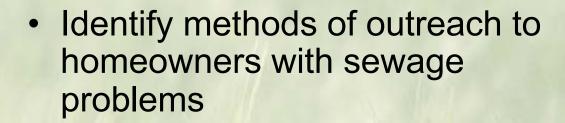
- Identify potential constraints to implementation
- Identify alternative funding sources/partnerships
- Review implementation strategies from an agricultural perspective
- Identify outreach methods for engaging agricultural producers





Residential Working Group





- Identify alternative funding sources/partnerships
- Review implementation strategies from a homeowner's perspective



Government/ Urban Working

Group

- Identify funding sources
- Identify available technical resources
- Identify appropriate "measurable goals" and timeline for achievement
- Identify regulatory controls currently in place
- Identify potential parties to be responsible for agricultural, residential, and urban implementation
- Evaluate various corrective actions, costs, tracking procedures, and technical assistance needs



Steering Committee

- Direct overall process
- Review output from working groups
- Identify methods of public outreach
- Review future implementation



TMDL Implementation Plan Tentative Schedule

- Assessment of needs in progress
- 11/16: Workgroup Formation Brainstorming session
- 12/27 : Comment Period For Preliminary Plan Development Ends,
 Send Comments to DEQ-PRO Office
- Dec 2010/Jan2011: 1st Working Group Meetings
- Dec 2010/Jan2011: Steering Committee Formation & 1st meeting
- Jan 2011/Feb 2011: 2nd Working Group Meetings
- Jan 2011/Feb 2011: 2nd Steering Committee Meeting
- Feb 2011/Mar 2011 : 3rd WG & Steering Committee Meeting (If Necessary)
- Apr 2011/May 2011: Draft Plan for Public Review & 2nd Public Meeting
- June 2011/July 2011 : Draft Plan Finalized
- September 2011: Draft Plan Submitted to SWCB For Approval



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